(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2085.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1786.

To the DELEGATE.

" 'Tis doubly vile, when, but to ſhew your art,
" You fix an arrow in a blameleſs heart.
" Oh, loſt to honour's voice,——Oh doom'd to
" ſhame—
" Thou fiend accurs'd,—thou murderer of fame.
" Fell raviſher, from innocence to tear
" That name, than liberty, than life more dear.
" When ſhall thy baſeneſs meet its juſt return,
" Or what repay thy guilt, but endleſs ſcorn;
" And know, immortal truth ſhall mock thy toil,
" Immortal truth ſhall make the ſhaft recoil,
" With rage retorted wing the deadly dart,
" And empty all its poiſon in thy heart."

A MAN who is conſcious of having lived without reproach, who has uniformly ſupported the character of a man of honour and a gentleman, and has given no juſt cauſe of offence, or room for cenſure, may reaſonably expect to be left to the quiet enjoyment of his own purſuits, and to avoid the rage of ſlander and abuſe.

What then muſt be his aſtoniſhment, when a man of rank and importance in the ſtate, wantonly and unprovoked riſes up againſt him, and endeavours to deſtroy his reputation by the foulеſt calumny, and the moſt infamous falſehoods?

This *worthy action* has been yours.

In the Maryland Gazette of the 23d of November, I find myſelf attacked in the moſt violent and unprecedented manner, accuſed of being the concealed author of a publication, in which I had no concern, and loaded with ſuch a degree of abuſe, as hardly any offence could merit.

As the paper was at that time taken up, I had recourſe to a ſhort reply in a hand-bill, in which I contented myſelf with denying the charge on which you pretended to ground your reſentment, and with informing the public, that you was *a calumniator* and *a liar*.

I have now an opportunity of replying in a fuller manner, and although the mere addreſſing you by the above epithets may have failed to work any reformation in a man ſo hardened in baſeneſs, and ſo hackneyed in abuſe, we may ſurely look forward to ſome degree of remorſe, ſome ſymptom of ſhame, when your title to them is plainly ſhewn, when you ſtand forth, inconteſtibly *a liar*, when your calumny is diſcovered to be of the baſeſt kind, and no ſubterfuge or excuſe is left you to palliate your conduct.

I ſhall not enter into the merits of the *Citizen's* publications.—It is the buſineſs of the *Citizen* himſelf to ſupport them; he is, by birth, by conſtant reſidence, and by connexions and property, intereſted in the welfare of Annapolis, and entitled to offer his ſentiments to his fellow-citizens on political ſubjects; it is a taſk which I had not the ſame inducements to undertake, and it is not improbable, that this conſideration had ſome influence among your motives for ſingling me out, as the officious adviſer of the Annapolitans. You have at all events had the addreſs to fix your ſuſpicions on a man unconnected, without protection, and whoſe defence muſt reſt entirely on his own powers.—So far you have wiſely taken your ground; but remember Sir, that if to theſe powers, (ſmall as you ſuppoſe them) I can draw the aid of innocence, if an unſtained life preſents no vulnerable point, but confines the aſſailant to inventions which refute themſelves in the uttering, I ſhall remain uninjured by any thing which your malice and hatred can deviſe againſt me.

Had I been the author of the publications under the ſignature of the Citizen, I know of nothing in them which would have induced me to conceal it; but when I do write, it is for myſelf, and I have never yet publiſhed any thing *under a maſk*, or without leaving my name to be given up by the printer, if it was neceſſary.

You obſerve, in the opening of your performance, that you had been miſtaken in your opinion of the author of the Citizen, and by a deſcription, the intent of which no one can miſtake, fix upon me as the real author.

The aſſertion Sir is falſe, it is malicious and improbable, and to give it any degree of credit, it might have been expected that ſome ſhew of reaſon, or ſome cauſe of ſuſpicion, would have been produced, or, if any ſcoundrel of your acquaintance had given you ſuch information, that an attention to your own character, would have induced you to give his name, and let the weight of ſuch a falſehood reſt upon him inſtead of yourſelf; if you had ſuch an informant, I call on you to produce him; he may perhaps be within the reach of a proper mode of reſentment; but if (as I ſuſpect) you are the ſole inventor, the diſgrace and infamy muſt be all your own.

Unſupported as your allegation ſtands, a bare denial of it would be ſufficient with candid and liberal minds, but I think it proper to adopt further meaſures for my vindication, and the ſatisfaction of the public.

In the ſame paper with this publication, you will find the real author of the Citizen offering to avow himſelf; he is known to be a gentleman of reputation, and his declaration will be ſufficient to acquit me in the fulleſt manner of the charge which you have made againſt me; I ſhall likewiſe, in addition to his teſtimony, offer my own on oath. Theſe proofs will ſurely be ſufficient to combat your mere aſſertions, or the information which (if you had any) muſt have proceeded from a ſcoundrel, who will not dare to avow himſelf the author of ſo abſolute a falſehood.

Maryland, ſſ. December 25, 1786, came before the ſubſcriber, one of the judges of the general court for the ſaid ſtate, William Kilty, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, that he was not the author of the late publications in the Maryland Gazette under the ſignature of A Citizen, or of any of them, or of any part of them, or of any of them.

A. C. HANSON.

If you have any thing that carries the appearance of proof to counteract this, I call on you to produce it, or get any raſcally informer to produce it.

I know it to be out of your power, and on this ſtate of the caſe, I appeal to your friends, to your blind admirers and idolaters, and even to yourſelf, if the truth is to be wrung out of you, whether you are not a ſcoundrel, a liar, and a calumniator, of the moſt diabolical ſtamp.—It muſt be acknowledged that you are,—and, that even a life of virtue, if it were poſſible for you to lead it, would not efface the remembrance of ſo black an aſſemblage of vices.

I conſider it as my great happineſs, that I am too well known in this ſtate to be within the reach of your malicious intentions, and that if your calumny obtains any belief, it muſt be among thoſe who are unacquainted with either of the parties, but even with them, the charges are too extravagant, and too obviouſly malicious, to require a moment's conſideration: Your obſervation in the beginning of your addreſs, your remarks on the hiſtory of the ſeſſion, and the account you have given of my principles and diſpoſition, are of this ſtamp: That any man ſhould have the wickedneſs and audacity to invent ſuch horrid accuſations, ſo diſtant even from the ſemblance of truth or poſſibility, is to me almoſt inconceivable; I, Sir, have the charity to think them too black, even to be made againſt *you*.

Not content with this vile attempt on my character, you have undertaken to give an account of my life, &c. an account in which falſity, meanneſs, blackguardiſm and folly, ſtruggle for pre-eminence, and form ſuch a compound as muſt excite the abhorrence and deteſtation of all good men; if you have not depended on your own invention, but have had an informer on this ſubject, I call on you to produce him likewiſe; I may probably have it in my power to give a check to the exerciſe of his communicative talents.

I requeſt the public to attend to my account of myſelf In April 1778, I was deſirous of joining the American army, and after obtaining letters of recommendation from Dr. Edward Johnſon, with whom I had ſtudied phyſic, and from other gentlemen of the moſt reſpectable characters, I proceeded to Wilmington, in the Delaware ſtate, with a view of being appointed a ſurgeon's mate, a ſtation which I thought ſuitable to my age and experience in the medical profeſſion. This appointment I immediately obtained in one of the regiments of this ſtate, and without any intermediate abſence, exerciſed the duties of it till April 1780, when, on the reſignation of the ſurgeon of the regiment, I was promoted to fill the vacancy, and continued to act as ſurgeon until I was made a priſoner at the battle of Camden; for a conſiderable time after, I was employed in the neceſſary duties of attending our own ſoldiers who had been unfortunately wounded and captured in that engagement. In the ſpring 1781, I had permiſſion to return to this ſtate, where I have ſince reſided, as the circumſtance of my not being exchanged, prevented my joining the army again.

The obſervations which you have made on the opinion of the hoſpital ſurgeons, and others, of my abilities and conduct in the ſtation I then filled, might poſſibly, if not contradicted, obtain ſome credit among thoſe to whom I am unknown.—To guard againſt this danger, to ſhew that they are your own deſpicable inventions, and to place your falſities in the ſtrongeſt light, I have obtained the following certificates:

I hereby certify, that I acted as ſurgeon to the firſt Maryland regiment near four years; that early in the year 1778, I became acquainted with Doctor William Kilty, and was in intimacy with him upwards of one year, till my reſignation in 1779; that during this term, he was ſurgeon's mate to the fifth Maryland regiment; that by reaſon of ſickneſs, occaſional abſence, and detached ſervices of the regimental ſurgeon, the whole duty of viſiting and attending the ſick of the regiment, generally devolved upon him; that Doctor Kilty paid regular and conſtant attention to the duties of his profeſſion, in punctual attendance on the ſick; that in dangerous and difficult caſes he generally called in the advice of older ſurgeons; that, in his medical capacity, he gave ſatisfaction to the officers and ſoldiery of his regiment generally; and that he was much eſteemed by the officers of the Maryland line, hoſpital and regimental ſurgeons, as an uniform, agreeable, and ſenſible man.

Certified this 26th of November, 1786, by
MICHAEL WALLACE.

Mr. William Kilty, having applied to me for teſtimonials of his ſervice while he acted in the army; as he was generally under my command, I had frequent opportunities of obſerving his conduct, and always found that he diſcharged the duties of the ſeveral ſtations which he filled with the ſtricteſt diligence and attention.

Mr Kilty joined the Maryland line in the capacity of a ſurgeon's mate in the year 1778, and acted as ſuch until he was appointed a ſurgeon of one of the Maryland regiments in the year 1780, in which ſtation he continued until the concluſion of the war, without an imputation, that ever I heard of, againſt his character or profeſſional ſkill.—In juſtice, therefore, to his merit and ſervices, I have ever underſtood that he poſſeſſed the confidence, and merited the eſteem, of the officers in general of the line, in an equal degree with others of his rank and profeſſion.

Nov. 26, 1786 W. SMALLWOOD.

Let me now take up this part of your publication, and ſee how far it accords with my opinion of you.

You cannot, ſurely, have the effrontery to oppoſe your ridiculous falſities to the reſpectable teſtimonials which I have obtained: Here then, as before, you muſt be conſidered as a ſcoundrel, here you muſt be conſidered as a baſe calumniator, and here you muſt ſtand forth a moſt impudent and abandoned liar, with this aggravation, that as you was not perſonally intereſted in the ſubject, your obſervations on it tend more forcibly to ſhew the internal rancour and malignity of your diſpoſition.

After theſe ſcandalous aſperſions on my conduct in the army, you have thought proper to purſue me to this ſtate, and to give ſuch an account of my circumſtances, as many of your neareſt friends could have informed you was founded on the moſt abſolute falſity, and which you could not yourſelf have believed.

Can you now Sir, without a bluſh, look back on this catalogue of your vices? Can you arm yourſelf againſt theſe proofs of your depravity, which a reproaching conſcience muſt convince you are not to be refuted?

" Haſt thou no feeling yet? Come, throw off pride,
" And own that baſeneſs which thou can'ſt not
" hide;
" Even you, who never wiſh'd behind to ſtay
" When folly, vice and meanneſs, led the way,
" Muſt bluſh, when you are told by truth and wit,
" Thoſe actions which you bluſh'd not to commit.
" Men, the moſt infamous, are fond of fame,
" And thoſe who fear not guilt, yet ſtart at
" ſhame."

You have ſome friends and admirers who proclaim your virtues, and are ſurpriſed that the world does not do juſtice to your merit; one, in particular, has raiſed you above the level of human nature, and given you qualifications that few indeed in this world can poſſeſs; ſhould it not be your care, Sir, to act up to this exalted character, and ſhould you not make ſome endeavours to juſtify ſo favourable an opinion, and to preſerve your reputation that your friends may preſerve their credit; where is now your humanity? Where are now your other heavenly virtues? Your friend may ſtill imagine that he beholds them, but an impartial world will ſee you blackened with the oppoſite vices: Had your aſſertions been true, had I been the author of the Citizen, and the ſubject of your reſentment, a man of humanity, or even of common feeling, would not have medited ſo deep an injury in return. There are ſome moments in which the ſuggeſtions of paſ-

sion and resentment will be calmed, and cool reflection will give us a proper view of our conduct.

In these moments, will your conscience be at ease? Will you be able candidly to forgive yourself? If you are, you have a conscience too callous to be trusted to, and you would do well to consult the voice of the public, of your acquaintance, and even of your friends. You will then be told, that your conduct has been base, cruel and unmanly; that you have endeavoured to ruin a man who has done you no injury, and have exerted that weight and influence which you are known to possess, against one, who is unsupported by friends or connexions, and has little to rely on except his talents and reputation —Both these you have wantonly endeavoured to destroy. You, Sir, have a family, some of whom may, at a future period, stand in my situation; can you, for a moment, picture a son of yours settling in the world, and while in his youth, attacked, without cause or provocation, by a man in power, a leader in the state, and left by himself to encounter the most virulent slander and persecution? If you can, you will now turn your eyes upon yourself, and shudder at the baseness of your conduct.

In resentment of a supposed injury, for your belief of which I know not of the smallest pretence, you have attacked me with the weapons of a blackguard, and the malice of a dæmon, and have not only aimed to destroy my general character, but with falsehoods of your own invention, have endeavoured to injure my reputation in the profession which I formerly exercised, and in that which I have since adopted, by which, if any credit could be given to them, I might possibly be reduced to that dependent state in which you have thought proper to describe me at my return from the army.

" 'Twas a damned deed."

This, however, is not the worst construction that your conduct will bear, and after what you have done, the world will justify me in supposing you capable of any thing.

If you really was informed, or had reason to suspect, that I was the author of the Citizen, it would have been well to have made some further inquiry on the subject, and to have deferred your observations until you had some ground to support them.

But I think it probable that you did not harbour a suspicion of the kind, that you knew and still know, the real author, and that you have fixed it on me, as a cover for the gratification of some diabolical principle, the origin and cause of which your own heart must point out.

" Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
" Of mercy, if thou didst so foul a deed
" Thy fame is damned."

Should this opinion be ill grounded, you have it in your power to alter it, by publishing your informer (if you had one) which I again call on you to do, or by assigning other good reasons for your belief.

A few words with regard to my abilities in the law —Your opinion, though meant to injure me in the exercise of that profession, will, I am persuaded, fail to attain its end. But you will have the satisfaction to reflect, that you have left nothing unattempted. Your observations on my physical abilities, could not materially affect me at present, but in striking at my reputation in my present profession, you have done your utmost to prejudice me in the most serious point, and to gratify the farthest extent of your malice.

It will, however, I flatter myself, be considered, that notwithstanding your own knowledge, you are not qualified to judge of mine, as my proficiency, whatever it may have been, could not have come under your observation.

In proportion to the merit which I possess, I expect to succeed in my business, and although I wish not to boast of my attainments, I can say, with confidence, that my abilities and knowledge of the law, are fully equal to that which is possessed by many young gentlemen who have had the advantage of a regular course of study in a lawyer's office.

A part of your performance is of so dirty and scandalous a nature, that I find it almost impossible to reply to it with any degree of decency.

That a man in years, a man who has been in public and important stations, who has a respectable family that look up to him for an example, and whose feelings must be wounded by his disgrace, should have no restraint or guard on his conduct, but should thus shamelessly expose this rascally propensity of his nature, this unfortunate predilection for scurrility and abuse, is certainly matter of equal surprise and concern.

As I am not yet fully acquainted with *your* history, I am unable to determine, whether this disposition manifested itself in your youth, or whether the long leisure you enjoyed in your late trip to London, might have contributed to finish your education, and to add this amiable trait to your character.

However this may be, you evidently appear to bear away the palm from all competitors; the exercise of such a talent seems to be your exclusive privilege, and I must therefore leave you to make the most of your rhetoric; the only effect it can have, will be to convince the world that you are a dirtier rascal than they took you to be.

Your account of my authorship, and your criticism on my poetry, shall not be wholly unattended to. With respect to the latter, I doubt much of your capacity to judge of it, especially when I contemplate the ridiculous lines that were lately dropped in this city, which you have thought proper to acknowledge as your production.

The reputation of being a poet, is not an object of any importance with me, and however your opinion may affect it, I shall feel no concern, while I have it in my power to defend myself against the serious and malevolent attacks which you have made on me.

With regard to my other compositions, I have submitted them to the public, and am willing that they should pass their opinion on them, but I cannot subscribe to the single authority of yours.

The *History of the last Session*, which has so greatly excited your displeasure, was undertaken with a view of informing the people of the conduct of their representatives, and of giving a short account of the most material transactions, but, among other things, I wished to paint in as strong terms as I could, the conduct of the legislature towards their late officers and soldiers, and to point out the injustice of withholding their rights, and speculating on their property with the public money; and I think I am sufficiently interested in this subject to understand it, although I may not be master of the constitution, under its present latitude of construction.

My talents, such as they are, joined to truth, are the weapons which I must use in my defence, and if they should not be sufficient in opposition to falsity and abuse, the victory must be yours.

The exercise of your wit, I do not complain of, nor are your observations on my person among those parts of your performance which excite my displeasure or resentment—However your taste may have been acquired, whether it was an inherent excellence, or whether in your late travels, your judgement has been Siddonised by the theatre, your ear perfected by the opera, or your visual faculties refined by the transcendant beauties of the London ladies, I give you free permission to exercise it, and (if you can) at my expence.

Whether you are to be silenced by shame or remorse, or whether I am again to hear from you, is not in my power to determine; I would, however, seriously recommend to you to consider, whether it is most adviseable for you to plunge still deeper into the vortex of infamy, and to sin beyond the hope of grace or mercy, or by a timely retraction and amendment, to lay some foundation for recovering, in the course of time, a small degree of that respect and esteem which you have now so effectually lost.

Whatever may be your conduct, I am well assured that your malice will fail of obtaining its end, and that your falsity and detraction will be injurious only to yourself.

" When satire flies abroad on falsehood's wing,
" Short is her life, and impotent her sting,
" But when to truth allied, the wound she gives
" Sinks deep, and to remotest ages lives.
" When in the tomb thy pamper'd flesh shall rot,
" And e'en, by friends, thy memory be forgot,
" Still shalt thou live recorded for thy crimes,
" Shalt live detested to the latest times"

One word more Sir—The intention of this reply, is to refute and expose the falsity and malice of your accusations, and to defend my own character; I have therefore confined myself to such remarks and expressions as were necessary for that purpose, and, vile as your conduct has been, have vented no reproaches but what your treatment naturally inspired. But this may not always be the case—A man who feels such a propensity to satire, should be careful to observe, whether all is well at home, and whether he may not suffer by a just retaliation from persons of equal ability.

You have treated the public with my history, perhaps, Sir, a few sketches of yours, may enable me at once to punish your baseness and gratify my resentment. You have made me the subject of your poetry—I may possibly be tempted to make you the hero of mine, and it is, I think, unnecessary to remind you, that I shall be too hard for you there. If I am again insulted, I must have recourse to these means, and although I wish not to mispend my time, and engage the public attention in an altercation of this nature, I shall not hesitate to use every method, consistent with honour and truth, to wound the man who has attacked me in so base a manner.

WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, December 25, 1786.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

IN the last exhibition which the Delegate made to the public, he was much mistaken in supposing the person he described to be the Citizen; is it not probable that the Delegate himself, in this particular, wrote against his own belief of the fact? In justice to the imagined author, and to render his testimony more complete, the Citizen declares on his honour, that the person, whom the Delegate intends, had no concern in the composition of those pieces which have appeared under the signature of the Citizen. Without this declaration there will be enough published to convince the public, that the Delegate hath grounded his assertions on the blindest conjecture. To the discovery of his real name, the Citizen has not the smallest objection; this liberty is willingly given to the printers, then let the Delegate strike at the real offender, who is prepared to combat his efforts in every shape

A CITIZEN.

FOUR justices of Charles county having advertised that, " by my not attending the court of that county, the docket has been loaded and swelled to an enormous size;" and as this may be considered a charge against me of neglecting professional duty, which I did not expect, even in this censorious age, it is proper I should state facts to prevent any impression, injurious to me, being made by the assertion.

I have been a practising lawyer in Charles county court about eighteen years, and have attended every court, unless prevented by sickness, or a necessary attendance on public duty. To the best of my recollection and belief, I attended all the courts of that county for the year 1785; in the present year I attended at April court, though the badness of the weather prevented me from being at court until the third day after it began. The weather was rainy, and very, very little business could be done in the course of the week. At June court I attended, the court was adjourned the first day to the last week in August; it being thought by the magistrates, and I believe justly, that people would be much injured by taking them from their crops, which were likely to suffer by the consequences of great and continued rain. I attended the adjourned court in August which sat a week.

Being informed of a meeting of commissioners from several states at Annapolis, on the first week in September, and being appointed a commissioner for this state to confer with commissioners of Virginia upon particular subjects, I thought it my duty to be present. By the journey from Charles county to Annapolis I was so much fatigued and weakened, and in consequence so ill that I was altogether unable to attend the court the second week in September; and if I had been well, the state of uncertainty in which I was with respect to a conference with the commissioners of Virginia, or of the other states, would have detained me at Annapolis. Of these circumstances I informed the justices of Charles county court, and requested them to adjourn the court to a time in November, when I expected certainly to attend; the adjournment was made to the time proposed, but the general court continuing beyond that time, and I being engaged in trying causes in the general court, could not attend the county court without quitting the trials in which I was engaged in the superior court. I am not concerned in above half the causes on the trial docket for Charles county, and my absence was certainly not the cause that the business in which I was not concerned was postponed. From these facts it will appear that the present state of the docket of Charles county court cannot justly be ascribed to my non-attendance. The accidental unfavourable weather in the court weeks of this year has been one cause to increase the trial docket, and the general practice of giving preference to the prosecution of the criminal business, which takes up great part of the week, will always render it impossible to finish the trials of each court without adjournment.

The manner of conducting the business in future must depend upon the *majority* of the justices.

I shall regularly attend the court, unless prevented by unavoidable accident, sickness, or superior duty, and if either of these causes should produce injury to those who intrust me with their law business I shall be extremely sorry, but can never esteem it a proper consequence of accident, ill health, or public service.

It is very disagreeable to be obliged to state in a news-paper circumstances so uninteresting to the public, but I hope it will be excused when silence might be taken for acquiescence in an imputation which I am conscious I do not deserve, and which I had not the smallest reason to suppose would be cast upon me by the subscribers to the advertisement referred to.

T. STONE.

Annapolis December 17, 1786.

LONDON, *September* 12.

A GENTLEMAN of the name of Eftwick, we are informed, has completed a plan for conveying water out of ships that may prove leaky at sea, without manual labour or fatigue. This experiment was first tried on a leaky ship, in her passage from Antigua to Corke, in the year 1783, making at that time from 112 to 120 inches water per hour; which proved in the highest degree successful. The utility of this discovery will soon be tried in the river Thames.

At Lemgow, in the circle of Westphalia, about the beginning of last month the servant of a gentleman being found intoxicated in a garden, his master ordered him the " Otho" by way of punishment; which in other words is, " tossing in a blanket." Some women accordingly provided a blanket, and into it the man was put; and when the women were tired tossing him, some men adopted the diversion, but were so violent that the man died. This discipline is stiled the " Otho," from its being said to have been one of Otho's imperial delights.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 28.

" The patriotic confederacy lately formed in Holland against the prince stadtholder, may very possibly disturb the tranquillity of Europe, by the part which the other powers will, in the end, take in this intestine division, which, under pretence of re-establishing the constitution of the United Provinces on its true basis, may change the form of it, and con-

ſtitute democracy for ariſtocracy; Pruſſia and England have too muſt intereſt in maintaining the ſtadtholderſhip, not to aſſiſt their relation and ally; on the other hand, thoſe who call themſelves the patriotic party are higher extolled."

Sept. 16. A letter from Cadiz, by the way of France, ſays, that they have received certain advice, that the emperor of Morocco has now an army of 80,000 men, all well diſciplined, having been taught the uſe of arms by an Engliſhman who eſcaped from Gibraltar in a Mooriſh veſſel during the ſiege; that the Spaniards are greatly alarmed at the emperor having ſo powerful an army, and ſo well diſciplined; being apprehenſive that the emperor has ſome intention of beſieging Ceuta, knowing that he has no good will towards the court of Spain.

CARLISLE, *November 22.*

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this borough, dated Pittſburgh, November 8, 1786.

"Yeſterday a perſon arrived here from Detroit, who reports that colonel Logan, who marched from Kentucky, with about 850 men, attacked the Shawaneſe towns, burned five villages and killed ten men, five of whom were chiefs of that nation, and made priſoners of upwards of thirty women and children.

"That on the news of this affair reaching Detroit, the Britiſh were thrown into ſome confuſion, and ſent out M'Kee, Elliott and Brant, to inquire into the circumſtances—that Brant was active and behaved with much generoſity, in ſaving ſundry whites from being killed, and getting them ſent ſafe out of the Indian country.

"That the Wyandots and Delawares were aſſembling at Upper Sanduſky to council, the reſult of which they intend to inform congreſs of as ſoon as the council breaks up, in the mean time they requeſt that no white men ſhall be ſuffered to croſs the Ohio.

"The letter writer adds, it is his opinion, that the Wyandots and Delawares will be very cautious of going to war, and that they have often in the courſe of laſt ſummer told the Shawaneſe the United States would be obliged to whip them for their bad conduct."

PHILADELPHIA, *December 7.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 30, *to a gentleman in Norfolk, Virginia.*

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that our friend Mr. Barclay has arrived from Morocco, after having concluded an honourable treaty of peace with the emperor."

Tueſday laſt arrived in this city two ſeamen, who relate that they belonged to the brig Peggy, captain Thomas Thompſon, bound from Bermuda to Rhode-Iſland, and were on the 18th ult. in a violent gale of wind caſt on ſhore on Montock point, on the eaſt end of Long-Iſland—ſhe had 10 men on board, 7 of whom periſhed; the mate and our informants ſaved their lives, by getting on a part of the wreck, which was waſhed on ſhore. The Peggy was owned by James Dickinſon, of the town of St. Mary's, in Bermuda.

RICHMOND, *December* 14.

Captain Jonathan Armſtrong, in the ſloop Minerva, who arrived on the firſt of November at Portland, Maſſachuſetts, in 29 days from Demarara, informs, that he ſaw captain Savage, belonging to Kennebeck, with a load of mules, from the coaſt of Barbary, who informed him that a peace betwixt the Americans and Algerines had been concluded before he left the coaſt. This captain Savage ſaid might be depended on.—*New-York Morning Poſt.*

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 28.

The honourable William Harriſon, Eſq; is elected a member of the ſenate in the room of Benjamin C. Stoddert, Eſq; who declined accepting his appointment.

Extract of a letter, dated November 24, *from a Virginia gentleman, who attended the late Georgia treaty with the Creek Indians.*

"I returned from the ſouth laſt evening; the news from thence is, that the Georgians, after a very great parade, have concluded a treaty of peace with the Creek Indians, who are to give up all pretenſions to the Occonee diſputed lands, alſo the murderers and the plundered property. They have given up five of their chiefs as hoſtages; and 15 of the Georgian light horſe are gone to the Creek towns to ſee the murderers executed. M'Gillivery nor his party did not come in, but ſent a meſſage that he was ready to treat with congreſs, but never would treat with Georgia.

"The Cherokees ſeem very peaceable; who informs that there are about 80 Canadians from Detroit, near the Muſcle ſhoals, with a very conſiderable quantity of goods."

** *This gazette No.* 2085, *terminates the year with all ſubſcribers to it.*

Juſt imported in the ſhip Waſhington, captain Chapman, from London, and now opening at the ſubſcriber's ſtore, on the Dock,

A VERY general aſſortment of fall and winter goods, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or bills on London. 4 w

4X JAMES MACKUBIN.

December 20, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday the 11th day of January next, for caſh,

ALL that moiety or half part of a lot of ground, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by the widow Brice, which ſaid lot is diſtinguiſhed by the number ſeventy, with the buildings and improvements thereon. The ſale to be at Mr. Mills's coffee houſe, and to begin at 12 o'clock. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately after the ſale.

1 B. OGLE.

December 26, 1786.

Wrighton Farm for Sale.

THIS valuable place conſiſts of two hundred and twelve and an half acres, lying within ſix miles of Annapolis by land, and about twelve by water, is well known to be one of the firſt natural paſtures in the ſtate, beautifully ſituated on Rhode-River, between two large creeks, abounding with wild fowl, fine oyſters, and other fiſh, &c. its peculiar ſituation (being almoſt ſurrounded by water) exempts it from invaſions by neighbours cattle, hogs, &c. prevents the owner's ſtock from ſtraying, and is entirely out of the walks of thoſe idle people who are apt to pick up pigs, fowls ſpades, axes, grubbing-hoes, &c. and converting them to their own uſe; the buildings conſiſt of a dwelling houſe 25 by 20, with chimnies at each end, two rooms below, and two above, a kitchen and pantry, ſmoak-houſe, dairy with a well in it, and a barn, all of them brick, the barn, through which a loaded cart drives, is 52 feet long, 20 wide, and ſhedded with ſtables, a corn-houſe that keeps out all rats and mice, a hog-pen that prevents a rogue from taking them. To prevent needleſs application the price is fixed at £. 12 10 ſpecie per acre. Three years credit given the purchaſer, on giving bond with ſecurity, if required, and paying intereſt. Ten per cent. will be diſcounted for prompt payment on any part of the ſum in ſpecie, or bills of exchange. Full poſſeſſion given in the ſpring, except paſturage till the laſt of October next, for a few mares, colts, and dry cattle, &c. for which a liberal price will be allowed, viz. the produce of the milchcows at preſent on the place, and the wheat ſewed laſt fall will be given up to the purchaſer. Said place if not ſold by the 10th of April, will be let, with the hands and ſtock for one half of the profit, to a proper perſon, he finding proviſions and cloathing for the negroes.

2 NATHAN WATERS.

N. B. Eight acres of the above land in timothy meadow, and fifty more may be eaſily made. 4 w

Hollowing Point, December 15, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having ſuffered conſiderably by perſons who, under pretence of hunting, have made depredations on his ſtock, and deſtroyed his timber; he has alſo been injured and put to inconvenience by perſons who, riding through his land, have thrown down his fences, and in effect rendered his plantations a common; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting on or riding through his land, otherwiſe than by the main road, without his permiſſion, and, however painful it may be to the ſubſcriber, he is determined to proſecute all ſuch treſpaſſers with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

1 8 7/6 B. MACKALL.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

December 18, 1786.

STOLEN from the dwelling plantation of Mr. Richard Thomas, Montgomery county, on or about the 12th of laſt month, a ſtrong able dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, ten years old next ſpring, one hind foot white, and I believe ſome white on one fore foot, and ſome white in his face, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock, PH connected. For information thereof ſo that I get him again, two dollars reward, if above 20 miles from home a further proportionable reward, if out of the ſtate the above reward, and reaſonable ſatisfaction made, if brought home, paid by the ſubſcriber, living at ſaid plantation.

Wm Holmes THOMAS KNOTT.

St. Mary's county, December 12, 1786.

CAME into the paſture of Robert Wimſatt, laſt ſpring, a brindle COW, with an under and over bit out of the right ear, and a crop off the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1 Sam. Abell

July 14, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty, well ſet negro man who ſays his name is WILLIS, and that he is a houſe carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, ſays he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away and pay charges, by the 9th of January next, or he will then be ſold, at Mr. George Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, at three o'clock, for his priſon fees.

1 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county

For Havre-de-Grace and London,

The Ship WASHINGTON,

Captain WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

SHE is a remarkable faſt ſailing veſſel, and has excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail by the 14th of next month. For freight or paſſage apply to captain Chapman, on board, or to Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir.

Annapolis, December 7, 1786. 3

December 19, 1786.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned hunting on Poplar-Iſland with either dog or gun, and from cutting down young white oak and hickory on Cobler's Neck, &c.

2 WILLIAM SEARS.

December 18, 1786.

Purſuant to the directions of the laſt will and teſtament of James Owens, late of Anne Arundel county, deceaſed, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at his late dwelling, on Saturday the 30th inſtant,

SIX country born negroes, conſiſting of men and women. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are requeſted to call for payment, and thoſe indented are deſired to make payment without delay.

2X ANNE OWENS, executrix, JAMES OWENS, executor.

December 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the 9th day of January, at the late dwelling of Thomas Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, ſtock, and houſehold furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

ELIZABETH WATKINS, adminiſtratrix.

N. B. The creditors are deſired to meet at 9 o'clock, in order to make their claims known. 2 E. W.

November 8, 1786.

WHEREAS the buſineſs of Charles county court has been greatly retarded and delayed by the non attendance of Thomas Stone, Eſq; practiſing attorney of the ſaid court, whereby the docket has been loaded and ſwelled to a moſt enormous ſize, we therefore think proper to give this public notice, that from this time no action or ſuit will be delayed on account of the non attendance of the gentlemen of the bar, but at April term next, the cauſes will be taken in courſe, as they ſtand on the docket, and either heard by other counſel, ſtruck off, or further continued, as particular circumſtances (in juſtice to the ſuitors) may require.

3 w

2 WALTER HANSON, JOHN DENT, SAMUEL HANSON, jun. RICHARD BARNES.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE, on twelve or eighteen months credit,

THREE young negro women and ſeven children, boys and girls, which will be ſold with their mothers. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the negroes by applying to the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore, in Cornhill-ſtreet. 3X RICHARD MACKUBIN.

November 15, 1786

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law to enable her to ſell and diſpoſe of a tract of land in Worceſter county, known by the name of Philip's Adventure.

2 HANNAH BISHOP.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

November 7, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the third day of June laſt, a negro man named TOM, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſquare made, full faced, of a yellowiſh complexion, has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, his dreſs unknown; he was taken from my houſe in a clandeſtine manner ſome years ago by ſome perſons employed for that purpoſe, from whom he made his eſcape, and was gone about two years and nine months, during which he paſſed by the name of Thomas Jenifer; the firſt year he ſays he lived with John Plummer in Anne-Arundel county, near Mount Pleaſant ferry; the remainder of the time he lived, he ſays, at a plantation on this ſide of London town, belonging to Mr. Steuart, from whence he was brought home; he pretends to have a wife at Benjamin Lane's, in Anne Arundel county, whoſe mother lives at Miſs Mary Parker's, in Calvert county, at which place it is imagined he is harboured by the negroes. Any perſon who takes up the ſaid negro and will bring him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by 3X w3 JOSHUA BEALL.

Annapolis, November 1, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt Henry Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the ſubſcriber as ſoon as poſſible, as he is very deſirous of aſcertaining the amount, that he may proceed to the ſale of the effects of the deceaſed, for the purpoſe of diſcharging all juſt claims, and all perſons indebted to the deceaſed are requeſted to make payment.

6X THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones, deceaſed.

Charles county, October 11, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain William Copher, of Waſhington county, ſold Thomas Courtney Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betſey's Delight, containing ſixty-two acres, and part of a tract called Miſtake, containing forty-five acres, lying in Charles county; and the ſaid lands by miſtake were conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and ſince the ſaid William Copher has moved off to Kentucky, but the ſaid deed, for want of the proper name, being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſemby, praying an act may paſs to give the ſame effect to the deed, as if the proper name had been mentioned, and likewiſe to have the ſaid deed recorded agreeable to law.

7 THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

Annapolis, December 19, 1786.

COACH-HORSES

2 For Sale,

A PAIR of handſome young bay horſes, upwards of fifteen hands high, very ſtrong and active, to be ſeen at Mr. Mann's ſtables.

WHEREAS in conſequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hoſtile Indians had actually commenced war on the weſtern frontiers, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled did, on the 20th October laſt, reſolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the number of one thouſand three hundred and forty non commiſſioned officers and privates be raiſed for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, and that they, together with the troops now in ſervice, be formed into a legionary corps, to conſiſt of 2040 non commiſſioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raiſed by the following ſtates, viz.

New-Hampſhire	260	Infantry and artillery.
Maſſachuſetts	660	
Rhode-Iſland	120	
Connecticut	180	

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raiſed by this reſolve, be the ſame as eſtabliſhed by the act of congreſs of the 12th April, 1785," and,

"That the board of treaſury contract for a ſupply of cloathing and rations, at ſuch places, and in ſuch quantities, as the ſecretary at war ſhould judge neceſſary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforeſaid act, the United States in congreſs did, on the 21ſt October laſt, reſolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the ſeveral ſtates in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treaſury, on or before the firſt day of June, 1787, the ſum of 530,000 dollars, which ſums are as follow," viz.

New-Hampſhire	18,603
Maſſachuſetts	79,288
Rhode-Iſland	11,390
Connecticut	46,746
New-York	45,368
New-Jerſey	29 415
Pennſylvania	72,504
Delaware	7,950
Maryland	49.979
Virginia	90,630
North-Carolina	38,478
South-Carolina	30,973
Georgia	5,671

Which ſums when paid ſhall be paſſed to the credit of the ſtates reſpectively, on the terms preſcribed by the reſolves of congreſs of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies ariſing from the ſaid requiſition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and ſupport of the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment.

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the board of treaſury be, and they are authoriſed and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thouſand dollars, at ſix per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requiſition, which they are hereby authoriſed to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimburſement of the monies loaned with the intereſt thereof."

Now therefore, The commiſſioners of the board of treaſury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them veſted by the reſolve aforeſaid, have agreed to open a loan for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1ſt. Subſcription books for the purpoſe above mentioned ſhall, without delay, be opened at the reſpective loan-offices in the ſeveral ſtates, in which ſhall be entered the names, occupations, and places of reſidence of the ſubſcribers, together with the date and amount of the ſeveral ſubſcriptions. Provided always, that no ſubſcription ſhall be received for a leſs ſum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of ſubſcription the parties ſhall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three inſtalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the firſt depoſit; one third at the end of ſix months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The ſubſcribers to the loan ſhall be entitled to intereſt on the ſums by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, at the rate of ſix per cent per annum, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit, which intereſt ſhall be annually paid in gold or ſilver coin, at the ſeveral offices where the ſubſcriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by inſtalments is highly beneficial to the ſubſcribers, it is conditioned, That on ſubſcriptions not completed, the ſums actually advanced ſhall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any intereſt computed thereon.

4th. Receipts ſhall be given for the payments at the different inſtalments, and at the end of nine months, on the ſaid receipts being produced at the office where the ſubſcriptions were entered, they ſhall be cancelled, and the ſubſcribers or their legal repreſentatives ſhall recive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in purſuance of the reſolves of congreſs of the 21ſt October laſt; and ſtipulating the period of redemption, with an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they ſhall receive the amount of their reſpective ſubſcriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option.

In Certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal ſums ſubſcribed to the above loan, ſhall be on the laſt day of December 1788, and the ſame ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver coin, to the parties or their legal repreſentatives. Provided always, That a right be reſerved to the United States of paying off the ſame at any period ſubſequent to the laſt day of December, 1787, giving public notification of ſuch their intention throughout the ſeveral ſtates, at leaſt one month previous thereto.

6th. To enſure the reimburſement of the capital to the reſpective ſubſcribers, the commiſſioners of the board of treaſury engage, that as they ſhall be able from time to time to aſcertain the ſubſcriptions made in the ſeveral ſtates, they will draw warrants in purſuance of the preſent requiſition on the reſpective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the ſums ſubſcribed in the ſtates, and that the ſame ſhall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general diſburſements of the treaſury, but ſhall be punctually and diſtinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and intereſt of the monies ſubſcribed to the preſent loan.

IN witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands and affixed the ſeal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, by virtue of the powers in us veſted by an act of the United States in congreſs of the 21ſt October, 1786.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commiſſioners of the board of treaſury.

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed do engage to pay in gold or ſilver coin to Thomas Harwood, Eſq; commiſſioner of the loan-office for the ſtate of Maryland, the ſums annexed to our reſpective names on the conditions above ſpecified.

BOARD *of* TREASURY *of the* UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

THE United States in congreſs, having by their act of the 20th October laſt, directed the board of treaſury to contract for the cloathing and rations neceſſary for the troops to be raiſed in purſuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 21ſt of the ſaid month, made a ſpecial requiſition on the ſeveral ſtates, for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, to be expreſsly applied for the pay and ſupport of the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment,

The COMMISSIONERS *of the* BOARD *of* TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That propoſals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment from the 1ſt day of January, to the 31ſt day of December 1787, (both days inclusive) at any place, or places betwixt the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and York-town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, both places inclusive; provided the ſame be not further north than Saratoga, in the ſtate of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1ſt day of June to the laſt day of December 1787, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the diſtrict herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort M'Intoſh on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh, and the mouth of the river Muſkinghum; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkinghum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkinghum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the ſaid rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Bœuf, at Le Bœuf; betwixt Le Bœuf and Preſq' Iſle; at Preſq' Iſle, and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals; the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the ſecretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4lb. of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} Per 100 rations.

The propoſals muſt aſcertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and ſpecify the longeſt credit, and the terms of payment, which the perſons who offer are willing to engage on.

Thoſe who incline to contract, may at their option, ſend in propoſals for ſupplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this advertiſement; or ſeparate propoſals for ſupplying the rations iſſuable betwixt the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and York-town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. And thoſe which are iſſuable from York town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly ſpecified. 2

November 21, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he purpoſes to occupy and keep tavern at the ſtand where Mr. Leonard Davis lives, at Montgomery court-houſe, after the firſt week in December, and flatters himſelf that all thoſe who pleaſe to call on or favour him with their cuſtom, will meet with good uſage and general ſatisfaction, from their moſt obedient,

3 X SAMUEL BARRON.

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

16 Moſt obedient humble ſervant, JOHN PETTY.

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was ſhod before a few days before he was miſſing. Any perſon that will bring him to me ſhall receive a reward of three guineas.

6 JOHN HALKERSTON.

W. GODDARD'S ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1787,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to appropriate ſo much of the money ariſing from the rents of the glebe lands of the pariſh of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter in Anne-Arundel county, as will diſcharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Eaſe in ſaid pariſh, and for which judgments have been recovered againſt them in Anne-Arundel county court.

6 VACHEL STEVENS,
JOHN WALKER,
RICHARD JACOB,
WM. PUMPHRY.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

20 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Calvert county, November 9, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man who ſays his name is DICK, and belongs to Peter Grimes, of Baltimore county, about 25 miles above Baltimore-town; he is about 30 years old, black complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, has a ſmall ſcar on his left cheek; has on an old gray fearnought jacket, old check and brown linen ſhirts, old linen breeches, yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a good felt hat. The owner is deſired to take him away and pay charges to

2 W. ALLEIN, ſheriff of Calvert county.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*